Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1803. [No. 702.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogtheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

March 18.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

March 16.

Notice

Is hereby given, that an Election for Fifteen DIRECTORS for the *Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk*, will be held at the Exchange Coffee House on Wednesday the 16th day of March next.

Thomas Newton,
Wm. Pennock,
R. E. Lee,
Moses Myers,
R. Blow,
Theo. Armstead,
Jno. Granberry.

Norfolk, February 18, F25 d15t

Just Received,

250 sacks ground Allum Salt, in bags of four bushels each, for sale by

WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 26. d

Valuable LANDS for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, by the Executors of the late Gen. George Washington, the following

TRACTS OF LAND,

at the times and places hereafter mentioned, viz.

On the first Monday in April, on the premises, 600 acres lying in Charles county, in the state of Maryland, near a place called the Fish Trap, about 16 miles above Port Tobacco.

On the 2d Monday in April, on the premises, 519 acres in Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, in the neighbourhood of Frederick Town, not far from Kittortan.

On the 15th day of April, at Charlestown, 453 acres in Jefferson county, Virginia, about two miles west of Charleston. Also, 240 acres lying in Hampshire county, on Potomac river, about 12 miles above Bath.

On the 16th day of April, on the premises, 1600 acres in Jefferson county, on the fourh fork of Bullskin.

On the 18th day of April, on the premises, 183 acres in Jefferson county in Wormley line.

On the 20th day of April, on the premises, 571 acres in Frederick county, 1½ miles south of Battle Town.

On the 22d day of April, at Paris, 2481 acres on Ashby's Bent, and 885 acres on Chattin's run, in Faquier county.

One fourth of the amount of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, and to carry interest from the day of sale.

The EXECUTORS.

March 12. d

THOMAS SIMMS

Has just received and offers for Sale,

A few barrels of Rhode Island Cyder,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Codfish and some barrels of excellent APPLES.

Feb. 18. d

Just received, and for Sale,

By Robert and John Gray,

[*Price 25 Cents*]

Negro Slavery Unjustifiable.

A SERMON.

By ALEX. M'LEOD, A. M. Pastor of th reformed Congregation, in the City o New-York.

Feb. 5. d

LETTERS

ON THE

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES

OF

EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that the first volume of the above work is now ready for delivery.

SAM. BISHOP.

March 11. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have just received and for sale, at their Book Store in King street,

(Price 25 cents,)

AN ADDRESS

To the Government of the United States,

ON THE

Cession of Lousiana,

To the French; and on the late breach of Treaty by the Spaniards:

Including the translation of a Memorial on the War of St. Domingo, and Cession of the Mississippi to France, drawn up by a French Counsellor of State.

March 10. d

Assesors' Notice.

WHEREAS the Council for the Corporation of Alexandria has appointed us Assessors for the present year, and as the Revenue Law (under the penalty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS) requires all masters and mistresses of families, to give into the Assessors, lists of all male tithables belonging to, or residing in their respective families, and also, every owner of taxable property to give in a list of such property within five days, after demand made thereof, by any Assessor—The Assessors, therefore, aware of the difficulty of obtaining such lists on personal application, at the houses of such owners of property, they being frequently from home or busily engaged, and many errors being unavoidable for the want of such information, on account of the frequent transfer of property, and those errors generally not discovered until the Collector calls for payment of taxes, after the time for appeal has elapsed, when no redress can be had.

They, therefore, request all the citizens at their leisure, within five days hereafter, may make out such lists, and send them to the office of A. Faw, after which they will proceed on the premises, to examine the property and ascertain the valuation without any further trouble or interruption to the citizens.

The Taxable Property to be contained in said lists, is as follows, viz.

All Houses and Lots, and all unimproved Lots, designating the street or streets on which they are situated, and by whom occupied; all four wheeled carriages, all chairs, sulkies, or two wheeled riding carriages, all drays, carts and waggons, horses, cows, and dogs; all tavern licenses, and all male persons, above the age of sixteen years, comprehending clerks, journeymen, apprentices, assistants, servants and slaves.

For the information of those unacquainted with the law, the following clause thereof is published—"And if any person whatever shall willfully omit, or misrepresent in the list given in, any tithable or other taxable property, or shall in any manner conceal the same from the knowledge of the Assessors, the person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay double the amount of the tax imposed on such tithable or taxable property."

A. FAW,
GEO. M'MUNN.

Note.—Those gentlemen who act as agents, or have the management of taxable property for non residents, will please note them, in making out lists of their own property.

March 14. d6t

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS JUST RECEIVED, per the snow Cornelia, and offers for sale,

100 pieces Russia Sheetings,
100 do. Ravens Duck,
52 bolts Russia Canvass,
2 bales fine Oznaburgs,
2 do. brown Rolls,
1 do. white do.
1 box Platillas,
1 do. narrow Linens,
5 ton Russia clean Hemp,
2 do. Cordage assorted,
50 boxes Castile Soap,
100 do. brown Soap,
50 do. Spermaceti Candles,
10 casks Spermaceti Whale Oil,
20 do. Tanners' brown do.
6 bales of Glue,
16 Feather Beds with Bolsters and Pillows,
10 chests Hyson Tea,
11 hhds. Molasses,
100 casks fresh Lime,
2 bls. and 3 boxes Ladies fine fancy coloured Shoes, very cheap.

March 10. d

William Hartshorne

Has just received and for sale,

One thousand bushels Limington Salt, five pipes old Lisbon Wine, a few barrels Crab Cyder.

March 3.

Just Received,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

VENISON HAMS,

For sale by

T. SIMMS.

March 12. d

On MONDAY the fourth day of April next, will be sold at Vendue, on the premises, on a credit of 60 and 90 days,

Those two HOUSES on the south west corner of King and Washington streets, at present occupied by Philip Russell and John Violet.

Also,

The small House and Shop on Washington street adjoining.

For information as to the title, &c. &c. apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or to

THOS. PATTEN,

Auctioneer.

March 15. d

Extract from an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria for the Extinguishment of Fire.

Sec. 7th. IF any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or directions of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars: *Provided*, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a stated meeting of the Relief Fire Company, held at Mr. John Gadsby's Tavern, March 3d, 1803, the following persons were duly elected as officers of said company for the ensuing year:

William Harper, 1st
Thomas Preston, 2d } *Commanders.*
Gurden Chapin, 3d

Samuel Craig,
Joseph Harper,
B. Hampson,
Geo. Slacum, } *Regulators.*

Geo. Coryell,
Thos. Vowell, jun.
Abel Janney, } *Subordinate Directors.*

Wm. Newton,
D. Douglass,
G. N. Lyles, } *Trustees.*

Samuel Craig, *Treasurer.*
Benj. Shreve, *Clerk.*

Test,

JOSHUA RIDDLE, Clerk.

March 15. d4t

Will be landed to-morrow,

At Messrs. Lawrason and Smoot's wharf, out of the schooner Friendship, Captain Burns, from Montserat,

25 puncheons strong, fine flavored RUM, which will be sold cheap for cash or a short credit.

JOHN G. LADD.

March 15. d

Just Received,

A large supply of Writing Paper, of various kinds.

R. & J. GRAY.

March 15. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18. d

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Rhode-Island CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the first quality,
Cramberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Best Rhode-Island Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES and NUTS.

We have received by the sloop Mary, from Portsmouth,

10 tons Bar Iron,

A few bales Russia Sheetings and Duck,
A few bls. of excellent Mackerell,
A few hhds. N. E. Rum,
And a few bales low priced Muslins, which will be sold cheap.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

Feb. 23. d

Cash given for rags,

A New and Practical Work.

A PROPOSAL,

By William Y. Birch, & Abraham Small, of the City of Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING IN VOLUMES, *BY SUBSCRIPTION,*

THAT USEFUL AND POPULAR WORK,

THE

Domestic Encyclopædia,

OR, A

DICTIONARY OF FACTS,

AND

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE:

COMPREHENDING

A concise view of the latest discoveries, inventions, and improvements, chiefly applicable to rural and domestic economy.

TOGETHER WITH

Descriptions of the most interesting objects of nature and art; the history of men and animals, in a state of health or disease; and practical hints respecting the arts and manufactures, both familiar and commercial.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings and Cuts.

By A. F. M. WILLICH, A. M.
Author of the Lectures on Diet and Regimen, &c. &c.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
With additions, applicable to the present situation of the U. States,
By JAMES MEASE, M. D.
Fellow of the American Philosophical Society,
And Corresponding Member of the Literary and Phil. Soc. at Manchester.

From the above general contents of the work, it will be easily conceived that the nature of the Domestic Encyclopædia is peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the United States. Perhaps it contains a greater number of useful facts than have ever appeared in the compass of four moderate volumes. No pains, trouble, or expence appear to have been spared to render this economical dictionary as complete as the present advancement of agriculture, gardening, of the familiar arts and manufactures, as well as the imperfect state of medical science, would respectively admit. It includes almost every object more or less connected with rural, domestic, and animal economy. Hence the reader will find numerous experiments related, many hundreds of which have not before been published in the English language.

With regard to the additions, the editor will observe, that no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to render them as useful as possible to the people of this country—The diseases commonly prevalent therein, with the most approved methods of prevention and cure, shall be particularly detailed—An account shall be given of all the discoveries which have been made in the United States; and many Machines for diminishing labour, which are peculiar thereto, shall be described, and illustrated in Plates—In short, every useful fact in rural and domestic economy, omitted by Dr. Willich, and which may be known to the editor, shall be inserted; and in order to take advantage of progressing improvements, arrangements have been made to have all the periodical works on the above subjects, forwarded as soon as published in England or France.

The Publishers have but little to add for themselves; knowing, that professions generally are, and perhaps, ought to be, in a great measure, unavailing, they refer the Public to the books they have already published. They have given to the world two editions of Dr. Kussell's Modern Europe, within the last three years; the manner, therefore, in which they execute their undertakings, can be ascertained. In the present work, if they do not advance much, they pledge themselves not to degenerate. It shall be printed in the first style of uniformity and taste. The Paper shall be superfine; and the Engravings at least equal to those in the London copy.

Conditions.

I. *It shall be printed in five handsome octavo volumes. One volume shall be delivered every three months. Price to subscribers,* two dollars and fifty cents *per volume, in boards, payable on delivery.*

II. *The first volume shall appear on the first of April,* 1803, *and a volume regularly every three months afterwards.*

III. *It may be had in one delivery when finished, at* twelve dollars and fifty cents, *in boards, or* fifteen dollars *well bound, payable on the delivery of the books. It will, however, be only obtained at these prices, by those who give the publishers their names during the process of the work to take it when finished.*

N. B. The public will please to take notice, that the amount in price of this improved and extended work, is not higher than the London work in four volumes.

☞ Subscriptions to the above work will be received by Samuel Bishop and by James Kennedy, sen. Alexandria.

March 19. 2aw 4to

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

MANDAMUS.

Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, February 24th, 1803.

WM. MARBURY, vs. The SEC. of STATE, | On a motion for a Mandamus.

(Continued.)

This brings us to a second enquiry which is,

2dly. If he has a right and that right has been violated, do the laws of his country afford him a remedy?

The very essence of civil liberty certainly consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws, whenever he receives an injury. One of the first duties of government is to afford that protection. In Great Britain the king himself is sued in the respectful form of a petition, and he never fails to comply with the judgment of his court.

In the 3d vol. of his commentaries, p. 28, Blackstone states two cases in wich a remedy is afforded by mere operation of law—

'*In all other cases,*' he *says* '*it is a general and indisputable rule, that where there is a legal right, there is also a legal remedy by suit or action at law, whever that right is invaded.*'

And afterwards p. 109 *of the same volume, he says,* '*I am next to consider such injuries as are cognizable by the courts of the common law. And herein I shall for the present only remark, that all possible injuries whatsoever, that did not fall within the ecclesiastical, military, or maritime tribunals, are for that very reason, within the cognizance of the common law courts of justice; for it is a settled and invariable principle in the laws of England, that every right when withheld, must have a remedy, and every injury its proper redress.*'

The government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appelation if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of a vested legal right.

It behoves us then to enquire whether there be, in its composition any ingredient which shall exempt it from legal investigation, or exclude the injured party from legal redress. In pursuing this enquiry the first question which presents itself, is, whether this can be arranged with that class of cases which come under the description of *damnum absque injuria*—a loss without an injury.

This description of cases never has been considered, and it is believed, never can be considered, as comprehending offices of trust, of honor or of profit. The office of justice of peace in the district of Columbia is such an office; it is therefore worthy of the attention and guardianship of the laws. It has received the attention and guardianship. It has been created by special act of congress, and has been secured, so far as the laws can give security to the person appointed to fill it, for five years. It is not then on account of the worthlessness of the thing pursued, that the injured party can be alledged to be without remedy.

It is in the nature of the transaction? It is the act of delivering or withholding a commission to be considered as a mere political act, belonging to the executive department alone, for the performance of which, entire confidence is placed by our constitution in the supreme executive; and for any misconduct respecting which the injured individual has no remedy?

That there may be such cases is not to be questioned; but that every act of duty, to be performed in any of the great departments of government, constitutes such a case, is not to be admitted.

By the act concerning invalids, passed in June, 1794, vol. 3 p. 112 the Secretary at war is ordered to place, on the pension list, all persons whose names are contained in a report previously made by him to congress. If he should refuse to do so, would the wounded veteran be without remedy? Is it to be contended that where the law in precise terms, directs the performance of an act, in which the individual is interested, that the law is incapable of securing obedience to its mandate? Is it on account of the character of the person against whom the complaint is made? Is it to be contended that the heads of departments are not amenable to the laws of their country?

Whatever the practice on particular occasions may be, the theory of this principle will certainly never be maintained. No act of the legislature confers so extraordinary a privilege, nor can it derive countenance from the doctrines of the common law. After stating that personal injury from the king to a subject is presumed to be impossible, Blackstone, vol. 3, page 255 says, 'but injuries to the 'rights of property can scarcely be commited by the crowd without the intervention of his officers; for whom, the 'law, in matters of right, entertains no 'respect or delicacy; but furnishes various methods of detecting the errors and 'misconduct of those agents, by whom 'the king has been deceived and induced to do a temporary injustice.'

By the act passed in 1796, authorising the sale of the lands above the mouth of Kentucky river (vol. 3d p. 299) the purchaser on paying his purchase money, becomes completely entitled to the property purchased; and on producing to the secretary of state, the receipt of the treasurer upon a certificate required by the law, the president of the United States is authorised to grant him a patent. It is further enacted, that all patents shall be countersigned by the secretary of state, and recorded in his office. If the secretary of state should choose to withhold this patent; or the patent being lost, should refuse a copy of it, can it be imagined that the law furnishes to the injured person no remedy?

It is not believed that any person whatever would attempt to maintain such a proposition.

It follows then, that the question whether the legality of an act of the head of a department, be examinable in a court of justice or not, must always depend on the nature of that act.

If some acts be examinable, and others not, there must be some rule of law to guide the court in the exercise of its jurisdiction.

In some instances there may be difficulty in applying the rule to particular cases; but there cannot it is believed be much difficulty in laying down the rule.

By the constitution of the U. States, the president is invested with certain important political powers, in the exercise of which he is to use his own discretion, and is accountable only to his country in his political character, and to his own conscience. To aid him in the performance of these duties, he is authorised to appoint certain officers, who act by his authority, and in conformity with his orders.

In such cases, their acts are his acts; and whatever opinion may be entertained of the manner in which executive discretion may be used; still there exists, and can exist no power to controul that discretion. The subjects are political. They respect the nation, not individual rights, and being entrusted to the executive, the decision of the executive is conclusive. The application of this remark will be perceived, by adverting to the act of congress for establishing the department of foreign affairs. This officer, as his duties were prescribed by that act, is to conform precisely to the will of the president.—He is the mere organ by whom that will is communicated. The acts of such an officer, as an officer, can never be examinable by the courts.

But when the legislature proceeds to impose, on that officer, other duties; when he is directed peremptorily to perform certain acts; when the rights of individuals are dependant on the performance of those acts; he is so far the officer of the law; is amenable to the laws for his conduct; and cannot at his discretion, sport away the vested rights of others.

The conclusion from this reasoning is, that where the heads of departments are the political, or confidential, agents of the executive, merely to execute the will of the president, or rather to act in cases, in which the executive possesses a constitutional, or legal discretion, nothing can be more perfectly clear, than that their acts are only politically examinable. But where a specific duty is assigned by law, and individual rights depend upon the performance of that duty, it seems equally clear that the individual who considers himself injured, has a right to resort to the laws of his country for a remedy.

If this be the rule, let us enquire how it applies to the case under the consideration of the court.

The power of nominating to the Senate, and the power of appointing the person nominated, are political powers, to be exercised by the president according to his own discretion. When he has made an appointment, he has exercised his whole power, and his discretion has been completely applied to the case. If, by law, the officer be removeable at the will of the president, then a new appointment may be immediately made, and the rights of the officer are terminated. But, as a fact, which has existed, cannot be made never to have existed, the appointment cannot be annihilated; and consequently, if the officer is, by law, not removeable at the will of the president; the rights he has acquired are protected by the law, and are not resumable by the president. They cannot be extinguished by executive authority, and he has the privilege of asserting them in like manner as if they had been derived from any other source.

The question whether a right has vested or not, is, in its nature, judicial, and must be tried by the judicial authority. If, for example, Mr. Marbury had taken the oaths of a magistrate and proceeded to act as one: in consequence of which a suit had been instituted against him, in which his defence had depended on his being a magistrate; the validity of his appointment must have been determined by judicial authority.

So, if he conceives that, by virtue of his appointment, he has a legal right, either to the commission which has been made out for him, or to a copy of that commission; it is equally a question examinable in a court, and the decision of the court upon it must depend on the opinion entertained of his appointment.

That question has been discussed, and the opinion is, that the latest point of time which can be taken as that at which the appointment was complete, and evidenced, was when after the signature of the president, the seal of the U. States was affixed to the commission.

It is then the opinion of the court,

1st. That by signing the commission of Mr. Marbury, the president of the U. States appointed him a justice of peace, for the county of Washington in the district of Columbia; and that the seal of the U. States, affixed thereto, by the Secretary of state, is conclusive testimony of the verity of the signature, and of the completion of the appointment, conferred on him a legal right to the office for the space of five years.

2dly. That, having this legal title to the office he has a consequent right to the commission; a refusal to deliver which, is a plain violation of that right, for which the laws of this country afford him a remedy.

It remains to be enquired whether,

3dly. He is entitled to the remedy for which he applies. This depends on

1st. The nature of the writ applied for, and,

2dly. The powers of this court.

1st. The nature of the writ.

Blackstone in the 3d volume of his commentaries, page 110, defines a mandamus to be, 'a command issuing in the king's 'name, from the court of king's bench, 'and directed to any person, corporation, 'or inferior court of judicature within 'the king's dominions, requiring them to 'do some particular thing therein specified, which appertains to their office and 'duty, and which the court of king's 'bench has previously determined, or at 'least supposes to be consonant to right 'and justice.'

Lord Mansfield, in 3d Burrows 1266, in the case of the King vs Baker et al: states with much precision and explicitness, the cases in which this writ may be used.

'Whenever,' says that very able judge, 'there is a right to execute an office, perform a service, or exercise a franchise (more especially if it be in a matter of public concern, or attended with profit) and a person is kept out of possession, or dispossessed of such right, and has no other specific legal remedy this court ought to assist by Mandamus, upon reasons of public policy to preserve peace, order and good government.' In the same case he says, 'this writ ought to be used upon all occasions where the law has established no specific remedy, and where in justice and good government there ought to be one.'

In addition to the authorities now particularly cited, many others were relied on at the bar, which show how far the practice has conformed to the general doctrines that have been just quoted.

This writ, if awarded, would be directed to an officer of government, and its mandate to him would be, to use the words of Blackstone, 'to do a particular thing therein specified, which a pertains

to his office and duty, and which the court has previously determined, or at least supposes, to be consonant to right and justice.' Or, in the words of Lord Mansfield, the applicant, in this case, has a right to execute an office of public concern, and is kept out of possession of that right.

These circumstances certainly concur in this case.

Still, to render the mandamus a proper remedy, the officer to whom it is to be directed, must be one to whom, on legal principles, such writ may be directed; and the person applying for it must be without any other specific and legal remedy.

1st. With respect to the officer to whom it would be directed. The intimate political relation, subsisting between the president of the United States and the heads of departments, necessarily renders any legal investigation of the acts of one of these high officers peculiarly irksome, as well as delicate; and excites some hesitation with respect to the propriety of entering into such investigation. Impressions are often received without much reflection or examination, and it is not wonderful that in such case as this, the assertion, by an individual, of his legal claims, in a court of justice; to which claims it is the duty of that court to attend; should at first view be considered by some, as an aattempt to intrude into the cabinet, and to intermeddle with the prerogatives of the executive.

It is scarcely necessary for the court to disclaim all pretensions to such a jurisdiction. An extravagance, so absurd and excessive, could no have been entertained for a moment. The province of the court, is solely to decide on the rights of individuals not to enquire how the executive, or executive officers perform duties in which they have a discretion. Questions, in their nature political or which are by the constitution and laws, submitted to the executive, can never be made in this court.

But, if this be not such a question; if, so far from being an intrusion into the secrets of the cabinet, it respects a paper, which, according to law, is upon record, and to copy which, the law gives a right on the payment of ten cents; if it be no intermeddling with a subject, over which the executive can be considered as having exercised a controul; what is there in the exalted station of the officer, which shall bar a citizen from asserting, in a court of justice, his legal rights, or shall forbid a court to listen to the claim; or to issue a mandamus, directing the performance of a duty, not depending on executive discretion, but on particular acts of congress and the general principles of law?

If one of the heads of departments commits any illegal act, under color of his office, by which an individual sustains an injury, it cannot be pretended that his office alone exempts him from being sued in the ordinary mode of proceeding, and being compelled to obey the judgment of the law. How then can his office exempt him from this particular mode of deciding on the legality of his conduct, if the case be such as would, were any other individual the party complained of, authorise the process?

It is not by the office of the person to whom the writ is directed, but the nature of the thing to be done, that the propriety or impropriety of issuing a mandamus, is to be determined. Where the head of a department acts in a case, in which executive discretion is to be exercised; in which he is the mere organ of executive will; it is again repeated, that any application to a court to controul, in any respect, his conduct, would be rejected without hesitation. *To be continued.*

BALTIMORE, March 15.

The following articles are extracted from a file of Barbadoes papers, at Bryden's coffee-house, down to the 9th ultimo:

February 2. Arrived, schooner Hetty, Baltimore; Eliza, ditto; brig Regulator, Norfolk schr. Amphitrite, New-York; ship Margret, Baltimore.

February 5. Arrived, brig S. W. Norfolk; brig Martha and Mary, Baltimore; brig Susanna, ditto; brig Friendship, New-London.

February 9. Arrived, brig Mary, New-London; brig Nancy, Wilmington, N. C. schooner Patience, Alexandria; Harmony, do. brig Catharine, do. brig George, Norfolk.

Sailed, brig Tyrone, for Baltimore.

A young man calling himself J. J. Irvine, underwent an examinaion this morning at the court house for uttering a bill of exchange, purporting it it to be drawn by John Hamilton (British consul in Norfolk) upon the right hon. the lords of the treasury, for £120 sterling, which appearing to be a forgery, he was committed for a further hearing.

Arrived yesterday, the schooner Greyhound, capt. Thompson, from St. Thomas. Left there, brigs Eagle, Millar, of Wilmington, Del. Mentor, Vanneman, of Philadelphia, and a number of others, names not recollected. March 6, lat. 39, 39, long. 70, spoke the sloop Eliza, Notting, of Bristol, R. Island from St. Kitts bound to Richmond; she was originally from Bristol to Richmond, but put into St. Kitts in distress. Same day, spoke schooner Pegg, Newbold, from Surinam to Newburyport. Saw no vessels in the bay except the Portsmouth.

Arrived this morning, ship Portsmouth, Peterkin, from Batavia, via Isle of France and Cape of God Hope. Left at Batavia ship Ann and Hope, Fry, of Providence; John Jay, Lang, of do. Martha Washington, Calder, of Gloucester, for Amsterdam. Touched at the Isle of France; left there the 10th December the ship Two Brothers, Holevon, of and for Salem, to sail in 4 days; brig Francis, Rust, of and for do. to sail in 4 days; brig Two Friends, Russell, of do for Sumatra. Touched at the Cape of Good Hope, left there the 15th January, sch'r ———, Clemens, of Boston. The ship Martha Washington, and John Jay, from Batavia, had touched there and sailed for their destined ports previous to the arrival of the Portsmouth there. Feb. 18, lat. 15, 54, N. long. 53½, W. spoke the ship Rebecca, of Nantucket, from a whaling voyage on the coast of Africa, bound home with a full cargo. March 3, 31½, long. 72, spoke schooner ———, Henrica, from Martinique for Beverly, 12 days out, (the captain dead.)

Also the Hamburgh ship Ann, captain Jurgens, from Charleston.

Also the English schooner Cumberland, captain Baldwin, from Halifax, in 20 days. March 5, lat. 22, 50, long. 69, spoke schooner Eliza, Rutter, from New. York to Teneriffe.

Also, brig Betsey and Peggy, Darkee, 5 days from Savannah.

Also, schooner Folger from Nantucket.

Arrived, brig Nancy, Bond, from Leghorn. Left there, ship Betsy, Seaton, New-York to sail next day; brig Alert, Fisher, Boston, for Barcelona. At Malaga, ship Enterprize, Burnham, New York. March 14, lat. 25, 30, long. 52, spoke ship Cora, Hutchins from St. Ubes for Baltimore, 25 days out. The ship Henrietta, Jones, of this port, sailed on the 2d February from Malaga, for Sumatra. The Montezuma, Dashield, of this port had passed Gibraltar the latter end of January.

Also, English brig Mary Lovett 20 days from Dominique. Left there sloop Betsy, N. Y. and Betsy, of Middleton; ship Joseph and Phebe, Castine, just arrived. February 2, lat. 18, 20, long. 63, 31, spoke sch'r Elizabeth, Yarmouth, from Antigua bound to North-Carolina.

Also, sch'r Mariner, Wicks, in 10 days from Cape Francois.

List of vessels at the port of Cape Francois, taken from Beesly's Marine Register, March 5, 1803.

Ships Columbus, Burgher, of N. York, to sail for N. Orleans the 15th inst. Elk, Jones, Baltimore.

Brigs Tryall, Coit, N. London; Tartar, Wadsworth, ———; Dart, Campbell, Baltimore; Hannah, Stephenson, New York; Minerva, Campbell, Charleston; Two Brothers, Kilborn, Baltimore; Paisley, Johnston, New York, to sail 6th instant.

Sch'rs Two Sisters, Ranno, ———, Eliza Ann, Crowell, N. York, Jane, Akins, do. to sail for Charleston the 10th of March; Alexandria, Reynolds, Philadelphia; Dolphin, Driscoll, Baltimore; Sally, Dade, Alexandria.

Sailed on the 1st inst. sch. Ann and Mary, Powers, for Philadelphia; brig Penelope, Lewis, Wilmington, N. C. on the 2d, sloop Minerva, Williams, for Savannah.

Sch'r Two Sisters arrived this day (at C. Francois) with the remainder of the cargo of the sch'r Endeavor, capt. Cranston, from Philadelphia, which was wrecked on the island of Little Heneaga on the 29th of Jan. last; vessel entirely lost, but some part of the cargo saved: all the hands saved except one man.

Touched at the Cape 20th Feb. schr. Juridith, Ingraham, and immediately proceeded to Jamaica for a market. On the 5th Feb. the ship Two Friends, Williams, of New-London, bound from New Providence to Turks Island, put in here in distress for water and provisions; supplied herself and immediately proceeded on her voyage. A French 74, a frigate and a brig, arrived at the Cape on the 27th ult. with about 1500 troops for the Island.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at the Cape, per the Mariner.

"The brigands made an attack upon the town about the 15th of February—they surprized the out posts, and before assistance could be obtained from the town they took by storm Fort Ballairer and what few soldiers was in it at the time were immediately put to death: the troops from the town soon obliged them to quit the fort, and before they could reach the mountain most of them were killed—It was supposed about seven hundred made the attack, out of which 200 were killed and wounded—there were about 10 whites killed and as many wounded.

"I understand that the officers have arrived here from France, that are to take possession of New Orleans, for which they will shortly proceed.

"P. S. I have this moment received the pleasing intelligence of the arrival of the remaining part of the convoy, consisting of a 74 and two transports, with about 5000 troops. They were parted in a gale of wind."

Alexandria Adveriser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Accounts, said to be authentic, from South Carolina, state the following gentlemen as elected from six out of eight of the districts of that state, to represent it in Congress:

Thos. Lowndes, Benjamin Huger, General Winn, Gen. Casey, Thos. Moore, and Wade Hampton.

GUERLAINE.——After presenting de homage of his high respect and considerarion to de inhabitant of Washington, for de encouragement particular, wid which he have been honor since his arrival, beg leave wid profound submission to inform de lady dat he have just receive from Paris a few bottel of *Oil de Muskito* of superior kind, which will in ten minute cure sore elbow, occasioned by being naked.

He have also receive, first quality *Milk de Pigeon*, of great virtue to prevent cold, after shaving de head for de convenience of de wig. A large quantity of dead men hair from Egypt, of excellent quality, & which is de very best kind for wig in hot climate, as dey are very cool and agreeable.

Gentlemen can be accommodate wid orange color pantaloon, (large as lady petticoat) some cravat sufficient for keep warm de chin and nose—walking stick nine inch long, and hat widout brim.

In few week, he will have publish (in two vol. calf bound)—Observation on Dry Dock, and de great benefit of economy—de advantage of giving France at dis moment two million of dollar—de comfort of philosophy, and good heel, in time of danger——de convenience of gentleman greasing dere nose and ear, when dey have been pulled, to prevent de same accident at oder time.

He will exchange a few second-hand lady wig, for some Militia Bill of le Columbia District, as he wish de honour to transmit dem to le Premier Consul de France, and de principle officer of de French nation.

All communication to him must be by Message, in secret manner, and none will be received widout closed door.

By the following letter was possess the IMPORTANT fact that the *Day of Algiers* has declared war against France.

Malaga, 1st February, 1803.

SIR,

I profit of two vessels on the departure for Philadelphia, and Salem, to acquaint you that the French commercial agent in this place, has just received advice, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against France. This intelligence is transmitted to him by his colleague in Barcelona, where a vessel had arrived with the news, and dispatched for the French government, which were immediately sent on by express. I hasten to communicate to you important information, and am with much respect and regard,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

Cash given for rags.

A letter from New-Orleans, dated Feb. 15th. says—

"The intelligence communicated in your last, relative to the subject of New-Orleans, has surprised us all here; and what has added not a little to our astonishment, is the complaisant manner in which Congress has taken up the business; of which we were informed a few days ago by an arrival from New York. On receiving this information our hopes of redress and relief perished. We perceive in it a ruinous policy of delay and tameness substituted for energy and decision. Before any answer can possibly be received from the court of Spain Louisiana will be in possession of the French, and we here be obliged to submit to any yoke imposed on our trade be these "lords of the creations." Indeed the quiescent manner in which your government has noticed this violent aggression on the part of Spain will operate on the future administration, of this country, whether French or Spanish, as invitation to insult and wrong.

"If the government of the United States had authorised a descent on this place to hold it as a pledge for negotiation, so far from meeting with any resistance, I am inclined to believe, they would have been applauded and joined by the principal part of the inhabitants under the expectation of thereby avoiding a French administration which is truly unpopular here.

"I enclose you a publication of the Intendant, issued a few days since. It was produced in consequence of a representation from the Town Council. We look upon it as adding insult to injury. They will permit you to carry on a trade with which they cannot dispense without starving, but the stamina of your commerce is trampled on. Why did not your government lay an embargo on all provisions from the Upper Country? The business would then have been adjusted. As long as they open their mouths, they will have to keep their port open for provisions."

DON JUAN VENTURA MERALES,
Intendant &c. of the Province of Louisiana.

Conformably to the resolves of the Council of Finance, held this day, I permit the introduction into this capital of Flour, salted Meat, and other provisions, brought in flat boats and other vessels from the American settlements of the Ohio, under the condition, that on the landing of the same, the duty of six per cent as established by the Royal order of the twenty-fourth of April, 1794, relating to said articles, will be exacted—and that whatever may not be consumed in the Province, will be subject to the customary duties on exportation, which is to be effected solely in Spanish vessels, and for the foreign ports with which by the existing Royal orders, this colony is allowed to trade; and that this may be made public, I have ordered that copies of the present be affixed to the customary places of this city.

New Orleans, Feb. 5th, 1803.

By the schr. Nancy, Morris, from the Natchez, but last from New-Orleans, we learn that the Spaniards have opened their port so far as to allow goods to be landed, on payment of 6 per cent. or a doceur to the Custom House officers. No French officers or troops had arrived the 15th Feb. when this schooner sailed.

William Hartshorne
HAS FOR SALE,
Forty barrels new Beef,
Five bls. Pork,
Fifty bls. Tar,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in hhds and bls.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in do.
Five pipes old Lisbon Wine,
One pipe Madeira, four years old,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.
And at his Mill,
Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.
3d Mo. 19. d

To Rent,
Possession given immediately,
A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince street.
For particulars enquire of
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

Doctor HALL,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he will practice Medicine in this town and its immediate vicinity; and that he is now opening an extensive

Assortment of Medicine, &c.

which he will dispose of either by wholesale or retail, upon as good terms as they are to be had in this place.

N. B. Medicine Chests (with general directions free) put up on a short notice.

March 9. d

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } *Ex'tors.*
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1 d

FOR SALE,

For ready money, or a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, payable at a short date,

A young, strong Negro Man.

For terms apply to the Printer.

March 15. 2aw8t

Postponement.

THE sale of the Land in the county of Loudoun, belonging to the estate of George Carter, deceased, was unavoidably postponed, owning to the indisposition and consequent absence of one of the Executors. I will now certainly take place on Thursday the seventh of April next, at the town of Leesburg, and on the same terms formerly advertised.

LANDON CARTER, jun. } *Ex'trs.*
THOMAS L. LEE, }

Jan. 24. 2aw 18t

WM. D. ROSS

Has just received and offers for Sale, one door below Hamilton and Green's, and opposite Ricketts, Newton and Co.

10 hhds. 1st and 2d quality

Sugar,

20 bls. 1st and 2d quality do. a few hhds.

W. India Rum,

And a general Assortment of

Groceries,

which will be sold low for cash, or at a short credit.

March 14. 2aw 2w

JOHN M'KINNY

Has just received, and for sale on moderate terms,

10 tons well assorted Bar Iron,
Sugar in hhds and bls.
French Brandy in pipes,
Coffee, Herrings, &c. &c.

Jan. 7. d2t 1aw

ADAM LYNN

Has just received,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pear Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Urns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epaulletts; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.

He has also for Sale,

Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24. d3teotf.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT

Two Story HOUSE,

With a good Kitchen and Smoke House adjoining. Also, a Stable for two horses &c. &c. with a well improved garden of half an acre.

The situation is very pleasant, having a fine prospect of the river. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 14. eo

For Falmouth & a Market,

The American Ship

GEORGE & MARY,

expected here to receive a cargo of Tobacco in a few days. The usual advances will be made on consignments by this ship to Thomas Middleton and Co. London; but early application must be made, as the greater part of her cargo is already engaged.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Who have just received from Madeira, by the ship Courier, via Norfolk,

A few pipes *London particular* WINE, which they will sell at a low price.

They have also on hand,

Dry Lisbon and Calcavello Wines, Raisins in jars and boxes, Almonds in bags, and London Porter in casks. Jan. 27. eo

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William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & LOT on Water street, adjoining on the North side of Major Muncaster's; a LOT on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes' street, near which is a pump from which good water is had. *Also*, three LOTS on Prince street, joining Stewart's cabinet work shop. For this property Marine Shares at par will be taken.

About 100 bushels good Oats Seed, for Cash, may be had at his Mill.

For Sale or Rent,

A BRICK HOUSE next door to Bennett and Watts' in King street. Possession may be had on the first of the 5th Month next.

2d mo. 12. eo

J. & JAS. H. TUCKER,

Have for Sale,

14 Hhds. first quality, Muscvado Sugar,
25 Bbls. do. do.
25 Bags green Coffee,
1200 Bushels coarse Salt,
500 Spanish Hides,
1000 Hanks Seine Twine,

And a general assortment of

GROCERIES.

N. B. Cash given for Indian Corn.

Jan. 31. eo.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq. deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.

A L S O,

To LEASE or RENT,

(Upon moderate terms,)

Two or three good Fisheries, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, between Alexandria and Broad Creek. Apply as above, or to Benjamin Dulany, Esq. Bellemont, near the premises.

Feb. 18 eo

Ferry.

The subscribers beg leave once more to inform the Public, that they have provided good and sufficient BOATS, for the purpose of conveying both men and horses from their FERRY, as established by law, from Alexander's Island, to the Commissioner's Wharf, City of Washington. They hope to meet with encouragement, as it has been a very expensive undertaking; they pledge their words that the public shall meet with no delay, weather permitting.

W. H. WASHINGTON,
PHILIP ALEXANDER.

March 10. eo6t

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on hand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM CXLEY.

December 7. eo

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

Have just received, and offer for Sale, at their store on the corner of Prince and Water streets,

A general assortment of ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and childrens'

SHOES,

of almost every description; large coarse shoes and boots for fishermen. *Also,*

Geneva in pipes,
N. E. Rum in bbls.
Mackerel in do.
No. 1 & 2 Beef and Pork, (Boston Inspection,)
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
A few doz. Sitters and Sugar boxes,
N. E. Plank,
Fresh Rhode Island Lime,
James River manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
James River Coal, suitable for Smith's work,

Also, on board the sloop Hannah, at Harper's Wharf,

A cargo of coarse SALT, suitable for the fishery. Any gentleman wishing to purchase, will find an allowance by taking it from on board.

Cash given for Indian Corn.

March 4. eotf

For Sale,

The following valuable Water and other

LOTS,

situate in the town of Alexandria, viz.

No. 1—A highly valuable water Lot and wharf, situate on the east side of Union street, at the distance of ninety feet, or thereabouts, south of Prince street, extending in front southward on Union street forty four feet eight inches, and of that breadth eastward into Potomac river; bounded north by the stores and other buildings on lot now, or late belonging to Shreve and Lawrason, and on the south by a lot, late of Mark Alexander, now of Wm. Harper. The said lot has upon its south line a stone store house, built on this and the lot adjoining, and the wharf extends along its whole front on the river.

No. 2—A Lot opposite to the foregoing, situate on the west side of Union street, and extending westward to Water street of the breadth of forty four feet eight inches. This lot has a valuable front on both said streets and Water street; has a frame dwelling house erected upon it.

This property will be sold altogether, or the two lots separately, or the fronts on each street will be divided into distinct lots of 22 feet 4 inches each, as may suit purchasers.

On payment of part of the purchase money a liberal credit will be given for the residue, on approved security.

A plan of the Lots will be shewn, the terms made known by Acquilla and Elisha Janney, in Alexandria, or by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

JOSHUA & THOS. GILPIN.

March 12. eo3w

To Rent,

And possession given on the first of next month,

A CONVENIENT

Dwelling House and Kitchen,

With half an acre of land, well enclosed, situate on Patrick, between King and Cameron Streets.——Apply to

ELISHA JANNEY.

March 3. eo3w

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale on low terms, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,

1700 bushels Cadiz SALT,

First quality Russia Cordage, assorted,
Old Sable Iron,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Pepper and Cassia,
Boxes fresh Raisins.
Sherry, Malaga, and Catalonia } WINES.
Barcelona Brandy,
Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas,
Bales India Cottons, Checks and Callicoes,
China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs,
A few pieces Scotch Osnaburgs,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Red Soal Leather,
A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17 eo

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE two three story BRICK HOUSES on the corner of King and Columbus streets. They will be sold separate or together, as may be preferred, or they may be rented for one or more years. Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 29. eo

ADVERTISEMENT.

On THURSDAY the twenty first day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale on the premises, in the Town of Alexandria, the following parcels of

LAND,

late the property of John Fitzgerald, deceased, sold pursuant to the directions of his will for the payment of his debts, to wit:

One parcel of Land lying upon the east side of union street & to the northward of Wilkes street, fronting seventy eight feet upon Union street and extending about two hundred feet into the river, having an alley of twenty feet running the whole depth; upon it is erected a frame warehouse; the ground is subject to an annual rent of 9l. 17s. 6d. It will be sold altogether or divided to accommodate purchasers. One half of a brewery, with all the implements and utensils necessary for carrying on the business upon a large scale, and a parcel of ground appertaining to it, fronting about forty feet upon Water street. The whole of the brewery and ground is now under a demise, at a rent of six hundred dollars per annum. A piece of ground immediately joining on the brewery, and fronting about forty feet on Water street, and extending one hundred and fifty feet on a twenty feet alley. A piece of ground fronting on Wolfe and St. Asaph's streets. This will be laid off into convenient lots. A piece of ground lying upon the south side of King street, extending 82 feet to a twelve feet alley; in the front is erected a two story brick dwelling house, and upon the alley a two story frame warehouse. A piece of ground lying upon Union and Wolfe streets, extending with Wolfe sixty two feet and an half, with Union about 120 feet. Upon this there are erected a large distillery, warehouse and compting room. The improvements were calculated for carrying on that business upon an extensive scale; there are three stills in it. Not having been occupied for some time past, the property is something out of repair. The ground is subject to an annual rent of 131l. 18s. 0d. There will be sold at the same time, a small tract of land contiguous to the town, containing 37 acres. This is subdivided, and will be sold in small parcels containing from 4 to 6 acres. The sale will be continued till the whole is sold.

The terms of sale are one fourth of the purchase money in hand when deeds will be executed to the purchasers; one other fourth in six months after the sale; one other fourth in twelve months, and the remaining fourth in eighteen months, for securing these payments deed of trust will be required upon the property conveyed from each purchaser for his part.

THOS. A. DIGGES,
JAMES KEITH,

Acting Executors of John Fitzgerald.

March 7. eods.

Public Sale of India Goods.

Will be sold, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday the 30th inst. at the warehouse of Messrs. Robert Gilmore and Sons, on Second street, *(Baltimore,)*

300 Bales

Bengal Piece GOODS,

being the remainder of the Cargo of the the ship Louisa, from Calcutta, consisting of

Berboom Gurrahs,
Manapour do.
Catoah do.
Salgatche do.
Guzeenas,
Janna Cossas,
Tulpore do.
Salguzzies,
Mamoodies,
Tandah do.
Jallapore do.
Judgea Bastas,
Burron do.
Patna do.
Printed Calicoes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

A liberal Credit will be given and the terms made known on the day of sale.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL,
Auctioneers.

Baltimore, March 17. eo6t

To Rent,

A very convenient dwelling HOUSE, near the lower end of Royal Street, lately occupied by Mr. Edmonds.

Also, to Sell or Rent,

A LOT on the upper part of Royal street, lately occupied by Mr. C. Jones. The lot is 26 feet 4 inches front, and 123 feet 4 inches deep, with a 6 feet alley adjoining. There are on the premises two large sheds with lofts, and a blacksmiths' shop suitable for a coachmaker.

JOHN T. BROOKS.

March 17. eo11

Fifty Barrels TAR,

Just received and for Sale by

WM. HARTSHORNE.

March 16. d

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.